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OREGON LABOR TRENDS

Prepared by Research and Statistics Section
STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
JULY 1986

JUNE INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	(Seas. Adj.)
June 1986	9.4
May 1986	9.1
June 1985	8.8
U.S.	
June 1986	7.1
May 1986	7.3
June 1985	7.3

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
June 1986	112.0
May 1986	112.1
Apr. 1986	111.9
Mar. 1986	111.5
Feb. 1986	111.7

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
June 1986	46.9
May 1986	48.4
Apr. 1986	52.3
Mar. 1986	48.8
Feb. 1986	52.3

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
May 1986	39.3
Apr. 1986	39.4
May 1985	38.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
1967=100
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA	
May 1986	314.6*
Yearly Change	+ 1.4%
U.S.	
June 1986	327.9
Yearly Change	+ 1.7%

Portland Hotline 221-4132
*Revised

OREGON'S UNEMPLOYED— WHO ARE THEY?

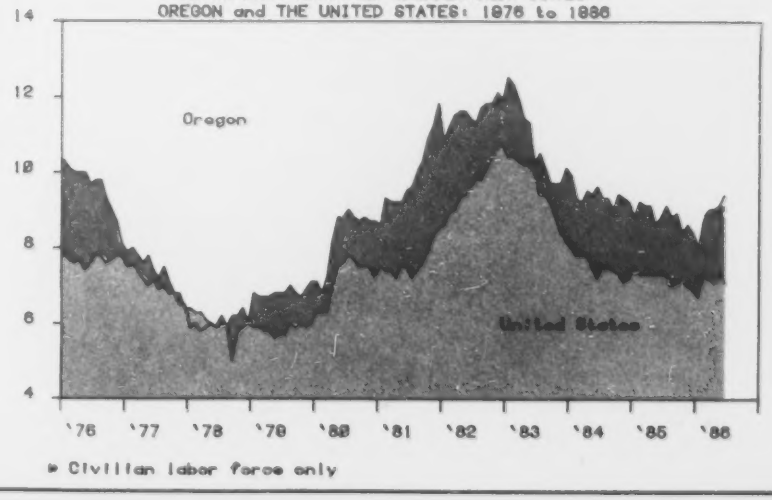
Graham Slater

Oregon's economy always improves during the summer months. Or does it? The level of unemployment will drop drastically. Or will it? The unemployed can receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits while looking for work. Or can they? It is amazing how many generalizations are well accepted, and yet rarely analyzed to determine continuing validity!

Certainly, more jobs are available in the summer months due to good weather, harvested crops, and vacationers. But even such guaranteed events as the arrival of summer cannot necessarily promise that true economic growth is on the way. This article will depart from the normal look at Oregon's employment picture to present a brief summary of June's statistics, followed by an in-depth look at the unemployed in the State.

JUNE SUMMARY

June's employment statistics can be summed up by the phrase, "more jobs, more people competing for them". Oregon's total employment grew by 33,300, as agriculture, food processing, retail trade, real estate, and services all added jobs. If the total labor force had remained constant, and all these new jobs were filled by people from the unemployment rolls, the unemployment rate would have fallen drastically. Instead, the labor force (which may be thought of as the pool from which the employed are drawn) grew by 32,800! In spite of the large employment increase, unemployment fell by only 500.



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	JUN. 1986 1/	MAY 1986 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN. 1985 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,359,100	1,326,300	32,800	2.5	1,348,900
UNEMPLOYMENT	121,400	121,900	- 500	- 0.4	113,000
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	8.9	9.2	XXX	XXX	8.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	9.4	9.1	XXX	XXX	8.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,237,700	1,204,400	33,300	2.8	1,235,900

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1985 AND JANUARY 1986, DATA FOR 1986 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JUN. 1986 1/	MAY 1986 2/	JUN. 1985	CHANGE FROM MAY 1986	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1985
TOTAL 3/	1,065,600	1,051,900	1,042,400	13,700	23,200
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	112.0	112.1	109.6	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	46.9	48.4	52.3	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	202,800	196,700	201,000	6,100	1,800
DURABLE GOODS	148,100	146,000	146,500	2,100	1,600
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	66,900	64,600	65,100	2,300	1,800
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	35,300	33,800	34,800	1,500	500
VENEER & PLYWOOD	17,100	16,900	16,100	200	1,000
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	9,200	8,600	8,900	600	300
MOBILE HOMES	1,500	1,600	1,500	- 100	0
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3,000	2,700	2,800	300	200
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	3,000	2,900	3,100	100	- 100
PRIMARY METALS	8,600	8,600	8,900	0	- 300
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
NONFERROUS METALS	3,100	3,100	3,400	0	- 300
FABRICATED METALS	11,200	11,300	10,800	- 100	400
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	5,400	5,700	5,200	- 300	200
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,800	5,600	5,600	200	200
MACHINERY	14,800	14,900	15,700	- 100	- 900
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	13,100	12,900	14,200	200	- 1,100
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	11,500	11,800	8,700	- 300	2,800
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	13,400	13,700	14,700	- 300	- 1,300
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	54,700	50,700	54,500	4,000	200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	23,900	20,300	23,500	3,600	400
CANNING & PRESERVING	13,500	9,900	12,900	3,600	600
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10,400	10,400	10,600	0	- 200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
APPAREL	2,100	2,200	2,400	- 100	- 300
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	9,400	9,000	9,500	400	- 100
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,700	11,600	11,500	100	200
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	100
PETROLEUM REFINING	400	400	400	0	0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3,000	3,100	3,300	- 100	- 300
LEATHER PRODUCTS	600	600	400	0	200

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	CHANGE FROM MAY 1986	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1985
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	862,800	855,200	841,400	7,600	21,400
MINING & QUARRYING	1,900	1,700	1,700	200	200
CONSTRUCTION	34,000	32,300	34,200	1,700	- 200
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	57,900	57,900	58,200	0	- 300
TRANSPORTATION	36,800	36,400	36,100	400	700
RAILROAD	4,700	4,700	5,100	0	- 400
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	20,800	20,600	19,900	200	900
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	11,300	11,100	11,100	200	200
COMMUNICATIONS	12,500	13,000	13,300	- 500	- 800
UTILITIES	8,600	8,500	8,800	100	- 200
TRADE	264,800	261,900	260,400	2,900	4,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	66,200	66,300	65,900	- 100	300
DURABLE GOODS	39,000	39,100	39,300	- 100	- 300
NONDURABLE GOODS	27,200	27,200	26,600	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	198,600	195,600	194,500	3,000	4,100
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	25,700	25,300	24,300	400	1,400
FOOD STORES	30,800	30,400	29,700	400	1,100
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	24,600	24,500	24,900	100	- 300
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	117,500	115,400	115,600	2,100	1,900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	70,100	68,300	67,800	1,800	2,300
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,800	23,700	23,500	100	300
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	46,300	44,600	44,300	1,700	2,000
SERVICES	228,300	226,500	214,900	1,800	13,400
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	25,800	25,300	25,200	500	600
HEALTH SERVICES	72,500	72,200	69,300	300	3,200
OTHER SERVICES	130,000	129,000	120,400	1,000	9,600
GOVERNMENT	205,800	206,600	204,200	- 800	1,600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,400	28,600	29,800	800	- 400
STATE GOVERNMENT	55,700	55,600	55,800	100	- 100
EDUCATION	24,100	24,100	23,800	0	300
OTHER STATE	31,600	31,500	32,000	100	- 400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,700	122,400	118,600	- 1,700	2,100
EDUCATION	76,300	78,900	75,800	- 2,600	500
OTHER LOCAL	44,400	43,500	42,800	900	1,600
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	700	0	0	700	700

1/ PRELIMINARY

2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.

All three of Oregon's employment indicators moved in a negative direction in June. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.3 points to 9.4%--the highest rate since late 1984. While data for the current year and previous years are not strictly comparable, this statistic does emphasize the point that June was not a good month. Two other indicators, the wage and salary employment index and the diffusion index, both fell. Admittedly, the 0.1 drop in the former was hardly significant, but a larger 1.5 drop in the latter was noteworthy. The diffusion index attempts to predict what will be happening three to six months down the road. Three consecutive months above 50.0 strongly suggests impending growth in the economy, while three months below portends the opposite. This was the second month below, and the index is falling - not an encouraging sign.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Certain industries did perform well. Our employment survey showed strong growth in food processing. In this weather-related industry, we expect additional jobs at this time of year, but June's employment jump surpassed our expectations.

Another industry performing well was finance, insurance & real estate. Real estate offices were mostly responsible for the 1,800 additional jobs.

Some readers may be tired of hearing about growth in services, but the trend merits discussion. Another 1,800 jobs were added in June, leaving services employment 13,400 above year ago levels (6.2% growth at a time when wage and salary employment grew by 2.2%). Most jobs this month came in hotels and amusements & recreation (both tourism-related) and business services. The gain of 1,800 came in spite of the temporary loss of 2,500 private education jobs.

If these highlights of the June statistics do not provide enough detail for your needs, feel free to call the author, Graham Slater (378-2477) or the Oregon Labor Trends editor, Jeff Hannum (378-2736) for more information.

WHO ARE THE UNEMPLOYED?

One of the most frequently heard criticisms of unemployment statistics is that some of the unemployed are not included. Therefore, the argument goes, the unemployment statistics grossly understate the true magnitude of the problem. We must, therefore, define the concept of unemployment. Certain definitions are used by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, and by all states in their unemployment computations. By these definitions, a person is unemployed at a certain point in time if he or she meets the following three criteria:

1. They are not employed.
2. They are actively seeking employment.
3. They are able, available, and willing to work.

While the first may be obvious, the second and third merit further explanation. For instance, much discussion has been heard on the subject of "discouraged workers" - those who have given up their search for work, feeling that they have no chance of finding a job. Because these people have stopped looking for work, they do not meet condition #2 above, and therefore are not counted as unemployed. Similarly, using condition #3, anyone who is unavailable for work through sickness, vacation, or other reasons, will not be considered unemployed.

It is important to note that the determination of who is "unemployed" does not depend upon eligibility for unemployment insurance payments or whether a person is registered for work at an Employment Division office.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Economists generally recognize three basic types of unemployment: Frictional, structural, and cyclical. (1) Frictional unemployment is short term. It results from a lack of information about job opportunities and the economy's inability to match jobseekers with jobs quickly, and refers primarily to people who are just entering the labor force or to those who quit one job to look for another. (2) Structural unemployment is generally of longer duration. It usually results from the mismatch between the skills possessed by jobseekers and the skills required for the available jobs. Persons who are unemployed due to technological change or because they have insufficient education or skills are considered structurally unemployed. Structural unemployment also includes joblessness caused by discrimination of any type or by imbalances between geographic areas where jobs are available and where the jobless reside. (3) Cyclical unemployment is caused by the periodic declines in business activity that give rise to inadequate demand for workers in the economy.

Some economists add seasonal unemployment to the list. This is the joblessness that results from such regularly recurring causes as the impact of cold weather on outdoor activities or the summer influx of youth into the labor market. Seasonal unemployment is associated with frictional unemployment because it is typically temporary in character.

The unemployed can also be classified by their reason for unemployment:

1. Job losers - the last labor force activity for these persons was the involuntary loss of their job.

2. Job losers on layoff - a subgroup of job losers, these persons have involuntarily lost their job for one reason only; their company has laid them off.

3. Job leavers - these people have voluntarily left their previous employment and immediately started looking for a new job.

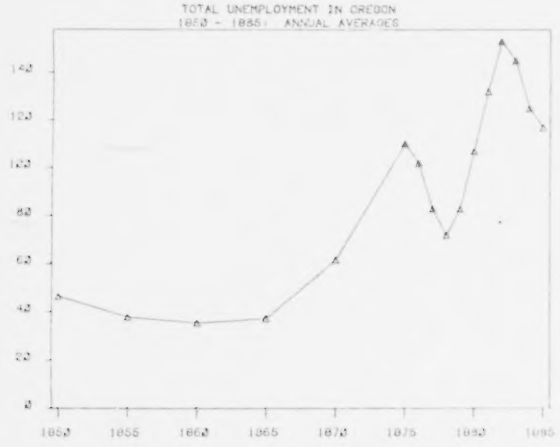
4. New entrants - these are people who have never been part of the labor force, but who have now decided to search for their first job. This group often includes young people straight from school.

5. Reentrants - these are people who left the labor force at some time in the past, and have now chosen to resume their working life. A prime example of this group are women who briefly interrupt a career while a family is young, and then return to the workforce some months or years later.

THE UNEMPLOYED - HOW MANY ARE THERE?

In some countries, little attention is paid to the unemployment rate. In these cases, the number unemployed is considered to be more important.

In Oregon, the number of unemployed has grown steadily over the past few decades. In 1950, there were 46,600 unemployed Oregonians, while even in the good years of the late seventies, there were approximately 80,000, and in 1985 the level was 117,000. The accompanying graph clearly shows the trend in the postwar years, partly due to growth in population and labor force, but also, at certain times, due to unfavorable economic conditions.



Some would argue, correctly, that this upward trend does not necessarily mean that the State's economy is worse now than before. For instance, the number unemployed in 1979 was almost twice as high as that recorded in 1950, and yet the economy, as measured by the unemployment rate, was about the same. The problem with this argument is that it does not account for the fact that unemployment is a social, as well as an economic, problem. Regardless of the unemployment rate, what matters is that since the beginning of the eighties there has consistently been over 100,000 Oregonians unable to find suitable work.

WHAT ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENTS?

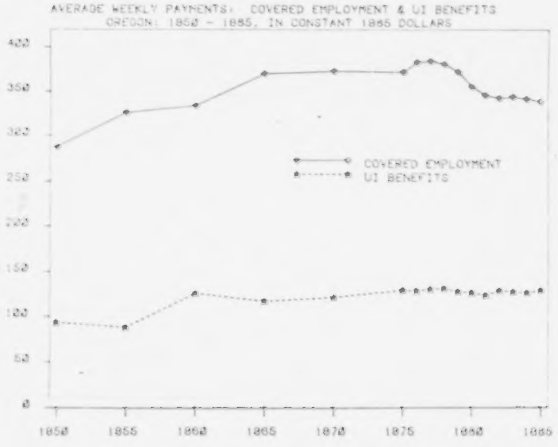
A recent article stated that of all those unemployed in the U.S., a smaller proportion than ever before are receiving UI benefits. This is also true in Oregon. Two arguments, not necessarily exclusive of each other, suggest reasons for this decline in coverage:

1. In the name of budget reductions, the availability of UI payments has been greatly restricted, mostly by cutting back on extended benefit programs. There are fewer extended benefit programs available now than in previous years. Currently in Oregon, an unemployed person may receive up to 26 weeks of benefits. At times in the last few years, the regular program (26 weeks) has been supplemented by a variety of extended benefit programs which have increased the eligibility period for up to another 29 weeks.

2. The reasons for the declining percentage of UI recipients lie more in the nature of the unemployed as a group than in any substantive changes in the UI programs themselves. For example, more of the unemployed are remaining out of work for long periods of time. These people frequently exhaust their UI benefits. Also, in spite of a drop during the recession, many people are entering the labor force for the first time (new entrants). These people will not receive UI benefits because the availability and level of benefits are dependent in part upon their work experience in the previous year. Reentrants to the labor force are often ineligible for benefits for the same reason, i.e. lack of recent work experience.

HOW DOES AN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENT COMPARE TO 'REAL WAGES'?

Since 1950, UI payments in Oregon have done an excellent job of keeping up with inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, even in the past few years when average wage levels have fallen behind inflation. In constant 1985 dollars, the average UI weekly check in 1950 was $93.44, while in 1985 the amount had risen to $129.59. Even so, a person living on UI payments accepts a substantial cut in income. The average weekly wage earned in 1985 by all workers covered by unemployment insurance was $338.81, more than two and a half times the average UI check.


AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYMENTS: COVERED EMPLOYMENT & UI BENEFITS
OREGON: 1950 - 1985, IN CONSTANT 1985 DOLLARS
COVERED EMPLOYMENT
UI BENEFITS

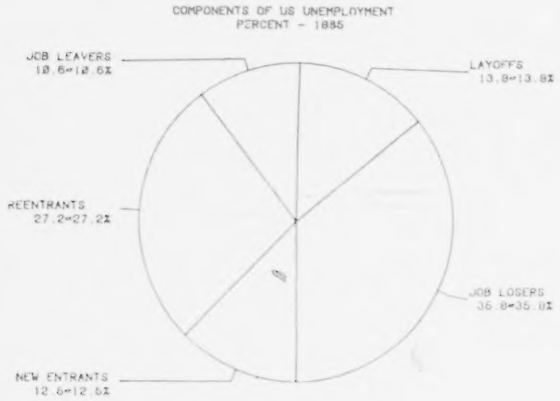
WHAT COMPARISONS CAN BE DRAWN BETWEEN OREGON AND THE NATION?

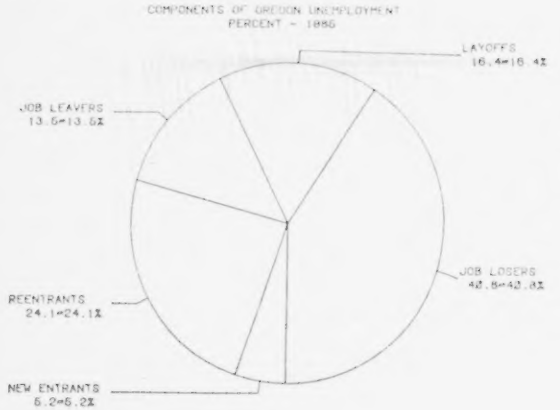
Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) show that Oregon has not experienced the same degree of recovery as the nation. For instance;

1. In 1982, 20.1% of the unemployed in the U.S. were laid-off job losers. By 1985, this figure had dropped to 13.9%. In that same period, Oregon's ratio showed much less improvement, falling from 19.1% to 16.4%.

2. Across the U.S., 12.5% of the 1985 unemployed were new entrants. In Oregon, this figure was a mere 5.2%, reflecting slower economic and population growth.

3. On average, 27.7% of the Nation's unemployed in 1985 were out of work for 15 weeks or more. In Oregon, the corresponding percentage was 32.8, indicating the lengthy nature of unemployment in this State.





WHAT CHANGES TOOK PLACE IN OREGON THROUGH THE RECESSION?

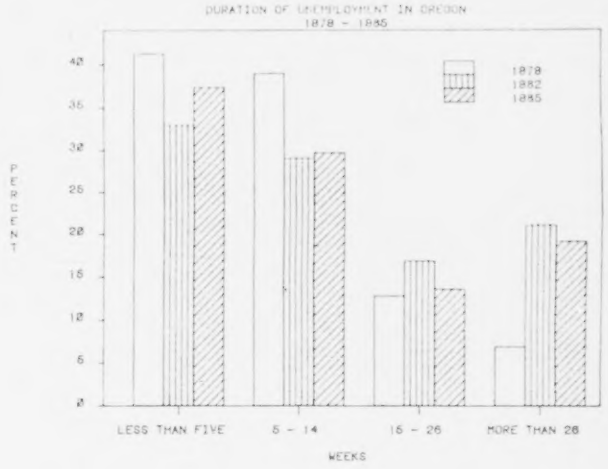
A comparison of CPS data from 1979, 1982, and 1985 reveals some interesting changes in the composition of Oregon's unemployed:

1. In 1979, job losers made up only 37.5% of the unemployed. By 1982 this figure had risen to 58.9% and fell only slightly to 57.2% by 1985.

2. The proportion of people who voluntarily quit their jobs fell drastically during the recession. In 1979, 20.0% of the unemployed were job leavers. In 1982, only 8.2% of those out of work had voluntarily left their previous jobs.

3. The incentive for reentrants and new entrants to join the labor force has diminished during the 1980s. In 1979, 42.5% of Oregon's unemployed fell into one of these categories, but this dropped to 32.8% and 29.3% in 1982 and 1985 respectively.

4. With respect to duration (length) of unemployment, only 6.9% of the 1979 unemployed were out of work for more than 27 weeks. By 1982, this figure had risen to 21.1%, and fell only slightly to 19.2% by 1985.



IS OREGON'S UNEMPLOYMENT SPREAD EVENLY ACROSS THE STATE?

Clearly the answer to this question is "no". June data on UI recipients indicates that almost two-thirds of the unemployed reside in the Willamette Valley with a further 12.5% in the Southern Oregon area. The main reason for the large number of unemployed in the Willamette Valley is that this is where the State's population is concentrated. But don't be misled - these areas do not necessarily have the worst unemployment rates. In 1982, Benton and Gilliam counties recorded unemployment rates in the 6% range, while several others (Crook, Douglas, Grant) experienced rates in excess of 17%. Even in 1985, wide differences existed. Benton and Gilliam retained the lowest rates (close to 5%) but most counties remained above 10%, with Wheeler (15.0%) recording the highest.

The make-up of the unemployed also differs from area to area. Using data on June UI recipients, we can draw some conclusions:

The Willamette Valley's unemployed include high concentrations of workers from the food products and services industries, but a low proportion from lumber and wood products.

The North Coast recorded the highest concentration of UI recipients from the construction industry, but the lowest from trade.

continued on page 8

HOURS & EARNINGS

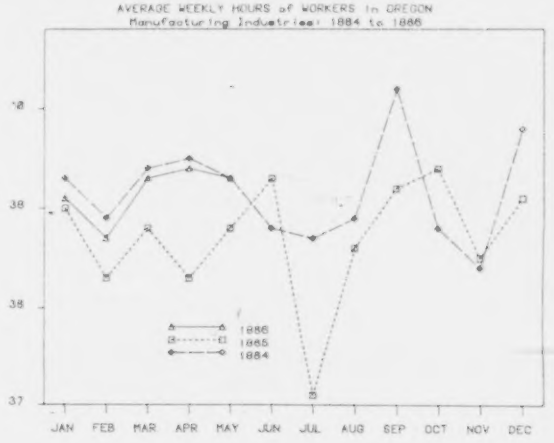
David Cooke

May was an outstanding month for Oregon wage earners. In almost every industry, average weekly earnings were higher than the previous month. Only apparel and veneer & plywood deviated from the pattern. Substantial weekly earnings increases were shown in fabricated metals (up $9.29), printing and publishing (up $9.63), construction (up $19.54), and communications & utilities (up $9.06).

Average weekly hours were relatively stable from April to May. In most months, weekly hours will fluctuate two to three hours in several industries. In May, however, the only large change was an increase of 2.2 hours in textile mill products.

While average weekly hours did not change much, average hourly earnings rose. Total manufacturing posted a healthy increase to its highest hourly earnings average on record. May's $10.80 average compares with $10.66 for the previous month and $10.50 for last year.

Durable goods, which make up 73% of total manufacturing, accounted for nearly all of the gain in average hourly earnings. Other wood products was the only exception (down $.01). Industries that reported higher hourly earnings were logging & sawmills (up $.08), millwork & structural wood (up $.12), furniture and fixtures (up $.48), primary metals (up $.13), fabricated metals (up $.13), and machinery (up $.29).



AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 2/ 1986	Apr. 3/ 1986	May 1985	May 2/ 1986	Apr. 3/ 1986	May 1985	May 2/ 1986	Apr. 3/ 1986	May 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$424.44	$420.00	$407.40	39.3	39.4	38.8	$10.80	$10.66	$10.50
Durable Goods	435.60	429.87	417.64	40.0	40.1	39.4	10.89	10.72	10.60
Lumber & Wood Products	450.77	449.74	440.50	40.5	40.7	39.9	11.13	11.05	11.04
Logging & Sawmills	484.36	481.11	470.80	40.6	40.6	40.0	11.93	11.85	11.77
Veneer & Plywood	445.11	451.26	439.10	41.1	41.9	40.1	10.83	10.77	10.95
Millwork & Struct Wood	361.80	356.98	349.76	40.2	40.2	39.7	9.00	8.88	8.81
Mobile Homes	285.47	273.42	323.84	32.7	31.5	36.8	8.73	8.68	8.80
Other Wood Products	442.49	436.45	422.40	41.2	40.6	40.0	10.74	10.75	10.56
Furniture & Fixtures	311.56	297.47	273.00	38.8	39.4	35.5	8.03	7.55	7.69
Primary Metals	468.47	460.98	493.74	39.6	39.4	42.2	11.83	11.70	11.70
Fabricated Metals	414.00	404.71	394.02	40.0	39.6	39.8	10.35	10.22	9.90
Machinery	431.04	416.42	402.60	39.4	39.1	38.6	10.94	10.65	10.43
Nondurable Goods	393.07	392.70	376.66	37.4	37.4	37.0	10.51	10.50	10.18
Food & Kindred Products	329.24	327.77	327.77	36.3	35.9	36.5	9.07	9.13	8.98
Canning & Preserving	259.58	257.51	267.11	34.2	33.4	34.6	7.59	7.71	7.72
Other Food Products	417.40	410.89	408.33	38.9	38.8	39.0	10.73	10.59	10.47
Textile Mill Products	228.05	223.10	233.00	35.8	33.6	37.4	6.37	6.64	6.23
Apparel	208.58	214.02	209.59	35.9	36.9	36.9	5.81	5.80	5.68
Paper & Allied Products	622.34	616.03	578.53	41.6	41.4	40.4	14.96	14.88	14.32
Printing & Publishing	402.03	392.40	361.97	35.8	36.0	33.3	11.23	10.90	10.87
Construction 4/	480.24	460.70	482.27	34.8	33.9	35.1	13.80	13.59	13.74
Communications & Utilities 5/	518.65	509.59	496.04	41.0	40.8	40.1	12.65	12.49	12.37
Trade 5/	287.46	281.73	288.77	34.1	33.7	33.5	8.43	8.36	8.62
Wholesale Trade	380.36	375.82	391.89	37.4	37.1	37.9	10.17	10.13	10.34
Retail Trade	242.13	235.94	238.51	32.5	32.1	31.3	7.45	7.35	7.62
Banking & Insurance	301.95	301.70	281.36						
State & Local Government	340.70	339.29	322.50						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

Southern Oregonians tend to apply for UI payments after leaving jobs in lumber and wood products, but are unlikely to have been employed in food processing or services.

The unemployed in Southeastern Oregon tend to be from the trade industry, but generally are not ex-construction employees.

In Central Oregon, the effects of tourism are felt, as this area has relatively few unemployed from manufacturing industries, but large numbers from construction and trade.

The Northeastern Oregon area records large percentages of UI recipients previously employed in construction and food processing.

Finally, the age of UI applicants may vary. The North Coast particularly shows unusual trends in this regard, as only 37.3% of its unemployed are in the 20-34 year age group (compared to 44.3% statewide) while 16.5% on the North Coast are aged over 55 (compared to 11.6% across Oregon).

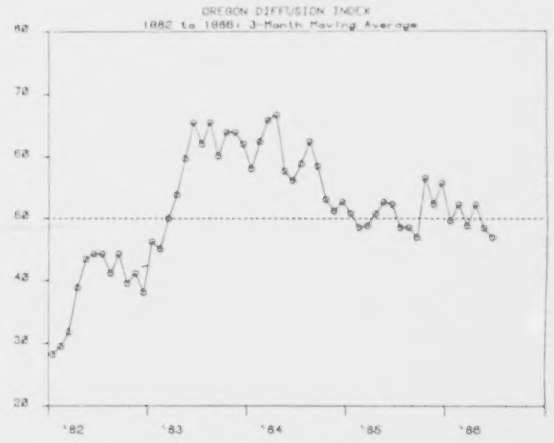
CONCLUSION

In 1986, the number of Oregonians unemployed will average about 120,000 per month. Of these, nearly one-third (37,000) will receive UI benefits. Roughly 70,000 will be job losers, with 20,000 of these having been laid off. Only 16,000 will leave their previous jobs voluntarily, while almost 30,000 will be reentrants and 6,000 new entrants.

In all likelihood, over 20,000 of the unemployed will be out of work for more than 27 weeks before finding another job, while 45,000 will find work within five weeks.

In addition to the unemployed, recent national surveys suggest that there is an additional group of "discouraged workers" who may number as many as 17,000 in Oregon. Of these, about 5,000 are discouraged because of personal reasons (think they're too young or too old, lack education, etc.), while the remaining 12,000 are discouraged due to job market factors (couldn't find work, believe no jobs available).

Adding the discouraged workers to the unemployed yields a total of 137,000 Oregonians who could be working if the jobs were available and the skills of these potential workers matched job requirements. Although it is unrealistic to expect the number of unemployed and discouraged workers to ever fall to zero, any reduction in the current levels would be good for Oregon's economy.□



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